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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/802,538	03/17/2004	Thomas J. Bachinski	77012-325690	3508
58506	7590	09/05/2006	EXAMINER	
FAEGRE & BENSON, LLP ATTN: PATENT DOCKETING 90 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET 2200 WELLS FARGO CENTER MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402			SUERETH, SARAH ELIZABETH	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3749	
DATE MAILED: 09/05/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/802,538

Applicant(s)

BACHINSKI ET AL.

Examiner

Sarah Suereth

Art Unit

3749

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 August 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-9,11-29 and 33-50 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-9,11-29 and 33-50 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The amendment filed on August 21, 2006, is acknowledged. Claims 2, 10, 30-32 and 51-53 are cancelled. Claims 1, 3-9, 11-29, and 33-50 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
4. Claims 1, 3-9, 11, 15, 21-29, 40-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Whitaker et al (5450841).

Whitaker discloses: a combustion chamber (10), a burner (col. 4, line 67) positioned to generate a flame inside the combustion chamber; a variable valve (22) coupled to the burner; a controller (34) coupled to the variable valve, the controller configured to generate a control signal for the variable valve to adjust a flow of

combustible fuel delivered to the burner to generate at least one of a plurality of flame characteristics (col. 3, lines 44-47) and an input device (38) coupled to the controller for selecting one of the plurality of flame characteristics.

Regarding claim 1, Whitaker discloses a controller consisting of a microprocessor in communication with a decoder (Figure 1), but does not explicitly state that memory is built into the assembly. However, the High Tech Dictionary (<http://www.computeruser.com/resources/dictionary/definition.html?lookup=499>, Accessed on 4/12/06 at 2:30 PM) defines a decoder as: used to enable a computer to recognize instructions and addresses.

The Whitaker microprocessor is programmable (col. 3, line 44), and the processor uses algorithm inputs stored in the memory to generate a signal (col. 3, lines 47-49). The microprocessor must obviously have memory in order to be programmable and to carry out the instructions accordingly.

Regarding the limitation "to generate a modulated flame" Whitaker discloses varying the gas flow to produce flames of various heights (col. 2, lines 1-3).

Regarding at least claim 3, all flames inherently and necessarily have an absolute temperature.

Regarding at least claims 22 and 32, all flames inherently and necessarily have an absolute amplitude.

Regarding at least claims 4 and 23, all flames inherently and necessarily have a mean temperature.

Regarding at least claims 5-7 and 24-26, the Whitaker apparatus is obviously capable of performing the functions of keeping the flame temperature constant, increasing the flame temperature, or decreasing the flame temperature by regulating gas flow (col. 4, lines 1-4), in the same manner disclosed by applicant.

Regarding claim 8, the controller is configured to provide at least two control signals, each relating to a different flame characteristic (col. 1, lines 42-46).

Regarding claim 9, the volume of gas and the blower speed are controllable (col. 1, lines 42-46), resulting in the ability to change the modulation frequencies.

Regarding claim 11, Figure 1 shows the input device (38) having a display screen and input selectors (40).

Regarding claim 15, the Whitaker apparatus varies the gas flow in order to adjust the flame height (col. 2, lines 1-3).

Regarding at least claim 40, all flames inherently and necessarily have flame characteristics.

Regarding claims 40 and 41, the Whitaker apparatus performs the steps of the method.

Regarding claim 42, the controller can be used to lower the flame height (col. 2, lines 1-3), which is read as the equivalent of applicant's flame burn mode.

Regarding claims 43 and 44, the modulating flame must necessarily have a flame frequency, an absolute amplitude, and a mean flame amplitude.

Regarding claim 45, the apparatus has a control to vary the gas flow and adjust the flame height (col. 2, lines 1-3).

Regarding claim 46, a data input corresponding to at least one flame effect is entered into an algorithm and a control output is calculated (col. 1, lines 46-48).

5. Claims 13, 14, 16-20, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 49, and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Whitaker, as applied above, in view of Smith 6314191.

Whitaker, as discussed above, discloses the limitations of the claimed invention with the exceptions of a sound system and a scent dispensing system. Additionally, Whitaker discloses a blower (30).

Smith discloses a sound system (18) and scent dispensing system (22) for usage in gas fireplaces. The sound system and scent dispensing system are signaled by an infrared detector (44), so that they operate only when the fire is lit (col. 4, lines 15-18).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Whitaker with the sound system and scent dispensing system of Smith in order to make the fireplace more appealing to the user by simulating nature (col. 1, lines 52-54).

Regarding claim 50, Whitaker discloses that other features could additionally be controlled in a similar manner as the disclosed features (col. 4, lines 49-52). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Whitaker apparatus with a sound system and scent dispensing system, which would necessarily be synchronized by the controller.

Regarding claims 49 and 50, the Whitaker in view of Smith apparatus performs the claimed method steps.

6. Claim 34 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Whitaker et al in view of Smith (6314191) as applied to claim 33 above, and further in view of Hess (6385881).

The Whitaker/Smith combination as discussed above includes the claimed limitations with the exception of a lighting control.

Hess discloses a lighting control for a gas fireplace wherein a signal is generated by the control system to adjust the backlighting (col. 3, lines 4-6).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Whitaker/Smith combination with the lighting control of Hess in order to realistically simulate the ambient light changes associated with the flickering of flames in fireplace (col. 1, lines 26-28).

7. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Whitaker et al (5450841) in view of Shimek et al (5890485).

As discussed above, Whitaker discloses the claimed invention with the exception of a solenoid to control the pressure inside of the gas valve.

Shimek discloses a gas fireplace having a valve with a solenoid (29) to regulate pressure (col. 2, lines 36-39).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Whitaker apparatus with solenoid valve of Shimek in order to better regulate the pressure inside of the gas supply (col. 2, lines 36-39).

Art Unit: 3749

8. Claim 37 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Whitaker et al (5450841) in view of Smith (6314191), further in view of Shimek et al (5890485)

As discussed above, Whitaker in view of Smith discloses the claimed invention with the exception of a solenoid to control the pressure inside of the gas valve.

Shimek discloses a gas fireplace having a valve with a solenoid (29) to regulate pressure (col. 2, lines 36-39).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Whitaker apparatus with solenoid valve of Shimek in order to better regulate the pressure inside of the gas supply (col. 2, lines 36-39).

9. Claims 47 and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Whitaker et al in view of Bechade et al 6415008.

Whitaker et al discloses the claimed limitations with the exception of a signal multiplier.

Bechade discloses a signal multiplier (Figure 1), which is taught to synchronize the delay and input signal so that the phase can be monitored (col. 2, lines 35-38).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Whitaker with the signal multiplier of Bechade in order to better control the modulation frequency of the flame (col. 2, lines 35-38).

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments with respect to the prior art rejection under Shimek have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Regarding the argument that Whitaker does not disclose all of the claimed limitations, they are clearly pointed out above, and every claim limitation has been matched to a corresponding part of the Whitaker disclosure.

Conclusion

11. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

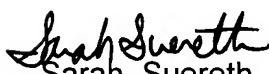
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

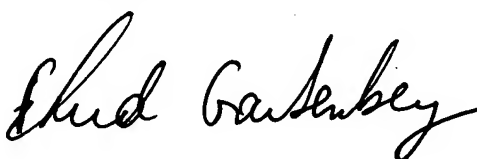
Art Unit: 3749

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sarah Suereth whose telephone number is (571) 272-9061. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Thursday 7:00AM-4:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ehud Gartenberg can be reached on (571) 272-4828. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Sarah Suereth
Examiner
Art Unit 3749


EHUD GARTENBERG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER